NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INCREASED CIRCULATION OF SILVER. CONDITION OF THE APMY SCHOOLS-THE VACANCY IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE-THE POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS-CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

There is a growing demand for silver coin, caused partly by the Government's paying for its transportation from Washing on to any part of the country. General McCook reports that the army schools are doing good work, but that a change in the system of providing teachers is needed. A committee of scientific men have asked the President to appoint General H. L. Abbet as Chief Signal Officer. The accuracy of the census of St. Louis has been established. Mr. Conger says the next Congress will probably consider the tariff

THE SIGNAL SERVICE. REQUEST THAT THE METEOROLOGICAL WORK BE PLACED UNDER SCIENTIFIC CONTROL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Nov. 14.-A committee, headed by Professor Brush, of Yale College, representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science, called on the President, on Saturday, to urge the great importance of placing the meteorological When the committee was formed it was intended that it should advocate the entire severance of the it was found that this would require Congressional hat of an efficer excellently qualified by sci8ntific tastes and actainments for the vacant position of

has little stea of the whie field of improve emetical meteorology offered by the observations made under the Signal Office. Hitherto no attempt had been made to myestigate this rich

GROWING DEMAND FOR SILVER DOLLARS. A REQUEST FROM PENSIONERS-WHY SILVER COIN IS PREFERRED TO SMALL NOTES.

BY THEROMAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Washington, Nov. 14.-A letter was recently re ceived at the Treasury Department from Mr. Knowltoo, of Liberty, Maine, requesting, in behalf of the pensioners who reside in that vicinity, that their quarierly payment, which falls due on the 4th of next mouth, be paid to them in standard silver dollars. This is the first request of the kind that has been received at the Treasury Department. The law requires pension agents to make all payments in checks or drafts, and a reply to that effect was sent to Mr. Knowiton. At the same time it was pointed out that the pensioners might convert their necks and drafts into silver through National banks, any of waich can obtain silver from the Treasury free of expense for transportation.

Considerable amounts of standard sliver dollars are now finding their way into circulation in different and distant parts of the country. This is mainly owing to the fact that banks, especially in the West, need large sums of money in small denominations every full. Rather than send large notes to the Treasury to exchange for small notes and pay express charges both ways, the banks in many cases have preferred to receive solver dollars, on which the Government pays the cost of trans portation.

veral days ago Assistant Sceretary Upton, of the Treasury Department, remarked that in a Western payments silver dollars instead or \$1 or \$2 notes. The small notes after long and hard usage become so dirty and defaced that one can hardly dis tinguish their denomination, and counteriest note are as current as the gennine, because nobody car tell which are genuine and which counteriest. Mr I pion is of the opinion that people generally, espemoney centres, would regard with favor the with onwai of the \$1 and \$2 greenacks, and the sub-stitution of standard silver dollars in their place. There are now outstanding \$21,474,899 of \$1 p te and \$21,500,317 of \$2 notes, or about \$1,000,000 in denominations smaller than \$5 There are now outstanding \$21.474.536 of \$41 to and \$21.500.317 of \$2 notes, or about \$45,000.000 in denominations smaller than \$5. Mr. Upton seems inclined to think that if silver could be gradually substituted for these the prepie would not complain of the exchange, and that some millions of standard dollars, at least, would soon become a part of the permanent circulating medium. On the 1st instant there were about \$47,000.000 in standard silver in the Treasury. About \$27,000.000 is required to be held against a like amount of silver certificates issued and now cutstanding. It appears, therefore, that the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury available for circulation is somewhat less than one half the amount of the \$1 and \$2 uses outstanding. It is noted that the amount of standard silver dollars in the Treasury on the 1st of November was \$570.216 less than the amount on the 1st of October, notwithstanding that about \$2,000.000 were comed in the meantime.

THE ARMY SCHOOLS.

GENERAL M'COOK'S REPORT-A CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF PROVIDING TRACHERS RECOM-

three years considerable attention has been devoted to schools for enlisted men of the army at the different military posts. These schools are under the immediate direction and control of General A. McD. McCook, Ande-de-Camp to General Sherman. The report to the Secretary of War contains one very important recommendation. At present the teachers of the schools are enlisted men detailed for that purpose. Assignment to this duty does not, however, excase a soldier from the performance of his regular meditary duties, and this greatly detracts from his efficiency and usefulness as a teacher. Again, whenever the company to which he belongs is ordered to another post the soldierteacher is obliged to follow, and the school must be closed until another man can be found and detailed to teach it. Interruptions from this and other causes are so frequent as seriously to cripple the

To cure the defects mentioned and correct some other faults in the present system Ceneral McCook Iccon mends that men be enlisted as schoolmasters, and assigned to duty at the different military posts At and about nearly every military post there is a considerable number of children who have no educational privileges except such as they find at home, or in the post school. General McCook would have these children regularly taught in day schools by the pest teachers. For convenience he would have the colisted men taught in night schools when off daty. Another requisite greatly needed and now acking at many posts is surtable quarters to accommodate the schools and libraries. General McCook has labored diffigently to overcome the difficulties in this respect and has been in some degree successful but he says that at most of the posts the school acmodations are still wofully inadequate. During the last year the Army schools in the Western territories have been suspended most of the time on ac count of Indian disturbances, which have kept the troops in the field almost constantly. As a whole, NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

however, the schools are an improvement over those of preceding years.

General McCook is very enthusiastic in his desire and efforts to provide educational advantages for the men of the Army. He declares that, with the improvement in firearms, it has become absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Army that its rank and file shall be made up of more untelligent men. Uneducated men generally, he thinks, can do no better service with the best modern rule than they could with an old-fashiened musker. All the rifle teams under up of enlisted men of the Regular Army who distinguished themselves at Creedmorr and other ranges are, he says, composed of educated and intelligent men. He thinks that, as a rule, after they can use modern breech-loaders effectively, must be able on the skirmish line to distinguish between a builtet-proof cover and a concealing cover, and must generally possess a degree of intelligence which can only be acquired by some mental discipline.

pline.

In General McCook's opinion the day is rapidly approaching when battles will be fought on the skirmish line at long range, instead of by the impact of heavy masses of infantry and cavalry.

BUT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

SOME GENERAL AND WELL DIGESTED MEASURES LUKELY TO BE PREPARED BY A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

Washington, Nev. 14-Representative Con ger, of Michigan, arrived in Washington five members of the Carlyle Battery, a social and recently. Being asked by a Thibung military organization of Brooklyn, E. D. With lation would be attempted at the coming session of Congress he replied that there would possibly be on board, the members of the Battery concluded to have "a good time." The party became convivial some minor mod fications of the tarriff. He has no particular objection to Senator Eaton's proposed tariff commission, but he does not think it will

The committee therefole presented to the amount to much. Mr. Conger expressed the opinion dent the name of General Henry L. Abbott as | that if the Republicans should have a majority in the next Congress the country neight reasonably expect some general and well digested legislation on tariff. "We dare not try it now," he said. "Whenever we do bring forward from the Com-mittee of Ways and Means a bill to error some de-fect in the tariff laws the Demograts in the House load it down with angualments, which if adopted would destroy our whole tariff system. The con-sequences is that the bill is swamped and nothing is accomplished." MR. MAYNARD AND THE LICENSE LAW.

HIS EFFORTS TO CLOSE LIQUOR SALOONS OPPOSITI HIS DEPARTMENT PROBABLY PRUITLESS.

IBY PERSONAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Nov. 14.—Postmaster-General May nard is likely to be overruled in his attempt to seinto less prominent quarters. The law requires those desiring to open barrooms to obtain the censent of the property-owners and the tenants on both tended to begin business. Mr. Maynard made this law the basis of a protest against a nest of saloons on the square opposite his rooms, and claimed that icense could not be renewed to them without his signature to their petitions, since the Government occupied the whole square opposite them.

The barkeepers carried the matter before the Commissioners of the District, who took ground against Mr. Maynard, holding that the Government was not a fenant of its property within the meaning of the law. Yesterday the Commissioners had a conference with the President, who said that he had been examining the laws regulating the matter, and he had nearly reached the same conclusion as the Commissioners-namely, that the head of a Department had no legal right to prevent the issue of partment had no legal right to prevent the issue of a license for the sale of liquor on the square fronting his Department. The President said, nowever, that he would not comnot himself finally until he had received the opinion of the Attorney-General.

There is great interest felf here in this opinion, because if it curees with the opinion of the President there will be no means for the present of breaking up some of the worst riminoles that exist in the city. A large body of the best citizen without regard to party have been moving for some weeks in this matter of enforcing the strict letter of the law against those applying for Leenses.

THE POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS. A SECOND ENUMERATION ESTABLISHES THE SUB-STANTISH ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS REPORT. [BY TEL GRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]

w 14 -Gameral F. A. Walla ation of the inhabitants of that city shows a population of 338,862. The St. Louis people were vermuch dissatisfied with the result obtained by the ceusis enumerators last June, which showed is population of about 333,000. It was treely as served that this enumeration was exceedingly defective, and that the population amounted t 450,000 or 500,000. A committee composed of prominent citizens of St. Louis and of Missouri-came to Washington and demanded that a second numeration be made. This demand was acceded to, and Professor Woodward, of St. Louis, who had een prominent in denouncing the first enumeration is incomplete and incorrect, was placed in charge of the work. No effort has been spare! to swell the enumeration to the highest possible limit. The resuit of this effort is to show, six months after the first enumeration, an apparent mercase in population of some 5,000. This is regarded as a proof of the substantial accuracy of the work done by the enumerators last spring, but it will cause considerable disapportament to the people of St. Louis, who fully believed that the first enumeration was wrong, and that the second would show a popular tion of ucarly balf a million.

MINISTER KASSON'S MOVEMENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 14.-The Hon. John A. Kasson, Minister to Austria, has been in Washington several days to confer with the Secretary of State and receive some special instructions respecting certain treaty relations of the United States. Minister Kasson was with Secretary Evarts last evening on the business

newthered. In the course of a conversation with a Tribuse corsepondent Mr. Kasson, who is prominently
centioned as the Republican candidate for Speaker of
the House of Representatives in the XLVIII Compress,
considered that he should be no situated that he could
center from Vicuna in response to telegraishe advices
mould circumstances appear to make it becessary.

DR. BEMISS AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH Washington, Nov. 14.-It is understood rem a trustworthy source that Dr. Bemiss, of Louis ma, who recently tendered his resignation as a member of the National Board of Health, owing to the diffcnees which existed between the National Board and the State Board of Health of Louisana, has the sup-port of the Executive Committee of the National Board and has decided on this account to withdraw his resig-

FUNERAL OF LUCRETIA MOTT.

SERVICES IN HONOR OF HER MEMORY HELD IN

TWO CITIES. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. Lucretia Mott took place this afternoon from her late residence at Chelton Hills. The body, plainly dressed, was encased in a place wainut coffin. Appropriate services were held at the house. The body was interred in Fair Hill Grounds according to the rites of the Frends. Andresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Furness, Leborah Waarton, the Rev. Mr. Amies and Heary T. Child. There were fully 1,000 people in the

A good andience gathered yesterday afternoon in the Shilob Presbyterian Courch to take action in regard to the death of Lucretia Mott. The audience comprised many colored people and some old antislavery leaders. Mrs.Ciemence S. Losier presided and after reading a sketch of the life of Mrs. Mott delivered a reading a sketten of the life of Mrs. Mott delivered a short address. Hannah M. Siocum and Lillie Devereux Biake also gave reminiscences of Mrs. Mott, and spoke of her public and domestic life with warm pealed. Albert O. Wilcox and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett also made addresses. Resolutions honoring her memory were passed.

MURDERED FOR A TRIFLING CAUSE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 .- Adam Conrad, who was shot last Sunday by his intended stepson, Charles Meck, died to-night. They had been out riding, and quarreiled about putting up their horse, when Meck drew a revolver, placed it close to Courad's head, and fired three

right ear, and were extracted without difficulty, but the third was imbedded in the skull. Mack bears a had reputation, and was arrested to await the result of

WRECKS ON THE HUDSON.

THE BLACKBIRD STRIKES A ROCK. THE CARLYLE BATTERY, OF BROOKLYN, AND ITS FRIENDS BADLY SCARED-NO LIVES LOST, BUT MANY MEN MADE SOBER.

The City of Newburg was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday morning by rumors that the steamer Blackbird, upon which were about seventy of the cirizens of that place, together with a social and military organization of Brooklyn, had been wrecked on the river, ing up the clews which the confessions of the and that several lives had been lost. Later in the two perjured witnesses, James O'Brien day it was learned that although an accident had occurred to the steamer which had disabled her, no Efforts are also making to interpret serious calamity had occurred, and all the persons on board had been rescued and had been taken to this

The steamer Blackbird, belonging to John H. Starin, and until recently one of the regular boats of the North Shore Staten Island Farry, went on an excursion to Newburg, Saturday, with about seventy- gamization of their party. correspondent whether he thought any tarifficies several full kegs of lager beer, some bottles of lation would be attempted at the coming session of stronger beverages, and with no women or children soon after parting moorings at the foot of South Fifth-st., Brooklyn, the boat reached the Palisades the air was rent with German songs and chorines. At Newburg the Battery was met by a delegation of

Newburg the Battery was met by a delegation of about seventy friends, who acted as an escort to a large tail, where disher was arryed. Beer and wine flowed freely there also, and the speeches, toasts and muste tended to make the parry more and more jovial. When each member bad been tensted, and all of the houses had been deposed of, the Battery and its Newburg friends returned to the boat, and all of the houses had been deposed of. Speeding down the river several more keeps of beer were tapped, and some of the crew of the boat joined with the pleasure-seekers in the fun. The boat passed Fort Montgom ty, fourteen miles below Newborr, at 10 p. m., and a quarrer of a mile further down the river she ran ber bows on Fisher's Rock, tearing a hole about three feet in length and two feet wide through the ball. The water rushed in, and in less than five minutes the boat was half filled. Immediately the alarm was given that the Blackbird was sirking, and greatest confusion prevailed. Desarte the assurence of Captain W. R. Clark, who with his engineers had examined the damage and found it was not as serious as at first feared, that there was no danger to be apprehended, the passengers serined life-preservers some of them three and four each, which they speedily adjusted and several attempted to jump into the river. One of the passengers sprang through a cabin window and received several cuts. No lives were lost nor was any one injured.

The steam names were at once put in operation to

one injured.

The steam pumps were at once put in operation to keep the beat from sinking, and she was run along-side a scow where the passengers disembarked and went asnore. Here the passengers built fires to make themselves comfortable, and at 2:30 a.m. yesterday the steamer Drew, on her way to this city, stopped in answer to the signals of distress, and transferred the passengers from the shore to the steamer by small boats. No sooner did the rescried fermans band on the New-York pier than they scattered and went to their homes—scher.

The Blackbrid was tawed to the Contral shinyard at Communication was the contral shinyard at Communication with the remaining and she will be in running order again by Wedlesslay. Her damages are estimated below \$1,000.

Westerslay. Her taminges are estimated onloss \$1,000. Fisher's Rock is about furty-five miles from this city, held and high, and about fifteen yards from the shore only. The night was pretty clear and the stars were shining, but the most was slightly obscured by thin clouds. Capitain Clark says he did not see the rock until mearly to it, when he reversed the engines; but it was too late to keep the hoat from striking. The Backbord was built in 1861 to run as a ferryboat from Fier 19 North River to Staten Island. She was rebuilt in the past year for the purposes of an excursion boat and is valued at \$30,000. She is a wooden sole-wheel steamer, 155 feet long, 40 teet beam and draws 43, feet of water.

THE STEAMER MONITOR ON THE ROCKS. GOING ASHORE ON A BRIGHT MOONLIGHT NIGHT-THE PILOT AND CREW SAID TO HAVE BEEN ASLEEP-PROBABLY A TOTAL LUSS.

POUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.-The side-wheel clock last night with 460 cans of milk and asand sunk to her main deck. The Peekskill tag Sarah E. Brown managed to get alongside of her, and took off the milk and other freight and convarial it to New-York.

W. Hyatt, of the tug, says the officers and crew curred. The Monitor's bow now lies within twenty feet of the Hudson River Railroad track, and her stern is sunk to the main dock. The force of the collision snapped all the iron rods which upheld her spars, and the bottom was torn away by the rocks. A tug lay by her at dark to-night, but it is believed she cannot be got off, and that a northwest gale will tear her to pieces. She is owned by Captain Croft, of Peeks accident she was not valued at more than \$12,000, and she was carriadly insured. No lives were lost, and she was carrially insured. No lives were lost, for was any one hort. She was formerly a berry local, running between Lloyd Landing, Uister

A COLLISION ON THE SEA.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER VANDALIA IN COLLIS-ION WITH A SCHOONER-NO LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-The Signal Corps Station at Delaware Break scater, Delaware, reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at 2 n. m., November 14, as folows: The three-masted schooner, W. B. Chester, of 498 cons register, from Kennebec, Maine, came into collision with the United States man of war Vantalia at \$20 last with the United States man of war Vantalia at \$20 last evening, off Whiter Quarter Shoal. The steamer was bound to New-York from Hampton Roads and arrived at the Breakwater at 1 p. m., with the wrecked ve-sel in

The Chester was totally dismasted and the Vandalla net fore and maintepmast yards and fore and mainter-mast same were carried away. The buils of both wes-els received signit damages, the Chester receiving the

The Vandalia was struck on the port box by the the vandana was strick on the port low by the heaver, while the latter was running under a brisk unthwest wind and going about nine knots, the Vandin steaming at about seven and a half knots speed in ecopy site direction, with her topgellant-mass down, he weather was thick, with light rain and squally. No ves were lost. The schoner is now in the harbor with rerew on board. A crew from the Vandana are also enough flying the rigging. pourd fixing the rigging.

RAILROAD COLLISION ON THE PLAINS.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Nov. 14 .- A fatal accitent took place yesterday at Carbon Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. It was caused by the parting men of a passenger train had not time to flag a freight train following, and a collision followed. One passenger and a brakeman were killed, and several passengers severely wounded. of a train containing Mormon immigrants. The brake

A NEW DANGER FROM EPIZOOTY.

ELMIRA. N. Y., Nov. 14 .- A lad named Frederick Palmer, son of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office in this city, has lost an eye from epizoetic poisoning. The other eye is endangered. It accums the had wiped his face with a basiskerchief he had used to clean foam that his noise had coughed on

STABLED BY HIS BROTHER IN-LAW. Daniel Sullivan, a seaman of No. 18 Monroe-st., was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital in an ambulance suffering from stab wound in the chest inflicted brother-in-law, Michael McNamara, with whom he had a quarrel. The surgeons say that the wound is not of a serious character. Sullivan, was transferred to the New-York Hospital. The police ar-rosted McNamara.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

SEQUELS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MARSHALL JEWELL ON THE PHILP FORGERY CASE -THE PERSONATION OF LINDSAY-TRACING THE THRUADS OF FRAUD AND FORGERY-EFFORTS OF ANGRY DEMOCRATS IN THIS CITY FOR REOR-GANIZATION OF THE PARTY.

Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, stated at Detroit Saturday, that the Committee intended to pursue relentlessly all persons connected with the forgery of General Garfield's name in the Morey letter. Counsel for the prosecution of the conspirators in this city are busily engaged in followand S. S. Morey, have given them. the suspicious movements of "Colonel" H. H. Hadley, while acting as a confidential agent of the National Democratic Committee. Many Democratic leaders and voters in this city continue to press their schemes for the reor-

THE CAMPAIGN IN REVIEW. GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT-ELECT-MAR-SHALL JEWELL AND EMORY STORES ON THE

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 .- The Chicago Tribune to-day has an interview with Marshall Jewell at Detroit on the Morey letter. He said: "You need not be astonished if you see some startling developments before long. The National Committee will prosecute this matter to the end and I hope every Demo-

erat who had anything to do with it will get into

Emory Storra, chi fly on the Morey letter, He thought all the credit for bringing the matter out and working up the case belonged to Thomas Lon ergan. Lonergan was sent by Storrs to Vice-President-elect Arthur, who pushed the investigation. Mr. Storrs believed that the letter lost the Repub-lic in party California and Nevada, and had serious effect in New-York and New-Jersey because Mr.

is enthusiastic over the course of Gen-

HUNTING DOWN THE PERJURERS. PRITE'S PERSONATION OF LINDSAY-THE IMAGIN-ARY DINDSAY.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 14,-Colonel H. J. Johnson, Thomas McCardie and other residents of this

place, depart for Washington early to-morrow morning, to meet Government officials and consult in regard to additional arrests in the O'Brien-Lindsay forcery case. They will take with them the registry of the Queen City Hotel, of this place, showing the presence in this city of Henry L. Waiton, who took J. O'Brien, alias Lindsay, to New-York. Among those working up testimony are Democrats as well as Republicans. They say they will undoubtedly prove Price's complicity in the affair. They claim that one Michael Cronley, of this county, was led to go before a notary public to sign an affidavit with the name of Robert Lindsny as to tents be declined to make oath to it. Afterward a

tents be declined to make calls to it. Afterward a man named Francis Brady was induced to do the same thing, without knowledge of the contents, and signed it as odded and made outh.

This document was forwarded to the Democratic Nameal Committee. When it was found that affidiavies were not sufficient and that the presence of the witness was required O Brien was sent for, and after conching him Waiton took him to New-York. Price denies having had anything to do with O'Brien, but declines saying anything about the Lindsay affidiavits, saying he would explain them when the proper time came. Persons here think that there are sufficient grounds to justify the arrest of Price and Waiton.

TRACING OUT THE FORGERY. ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY TO-DAY-THE KIRT-

The Grand Jury will reassemble this morning, but it is not likely that any additional indictments wil will be renewed. As already stated, an indictment is not likely to be found against aim before Tuesday or Wednesday. That one will be brought in follows as a matter of course, after the decision of Judge Davis. The only indictment actually founthus far is that against James O'Brien, alias Lindsay, the perjured witness. The bill against him has tren ordered, but has not been formally filed. Samuel S. Morey will be used as a witness by the

The evidence against Philp is practically complete, and under it it is said he cannot well escape conviction by a fair, impartial jury, should the prosecution decide to press for it. What is deemed prosecution deepe to the prosecution, however, is to very desirable by the prosecution, however, is to trace all the ramifications of the case, and to state all the exidence possible. This is being trace all the excidence possible. This is being done with a success that is grafifying. The offered evidence that H. L. Morey ever existed is fast being blown away, as Judie Davis stated in his decision, under the searching investigation that has been rade by the presention. The register of the Kutland House, at Lyan, Mass., was podaesd by the defence and the name "H. L. Merey" was shown there in October, 1879, and again in February of the present year. But there is the most creumstantial evidence that the name was recently written on each page of the register. It was the last name on the book on each of the days on which it appeared. The arrivals at the Rutland House averaged six or seven a day. A blank line was ordinarily left on the register after the last name, and then on the following line was the day of the week and month succeeding that on which the names above were registered. In each case the name "H. L. Morey" was written on this blank line and with an ink entirely different from

reid tests, applied by experts.

The books of the bote also show that no guest of hat name was assigned to a room or incurred a bill of any kind on those or any other days in 1879 or 880 or at any other time so far as known. The ame was undoubtedly added to the botel register.

tments.
Maryland matter is also receiving attention It has now been ascertained conclusively that the National Democratic Commettee, or rather the members of the Executive Committee, after the receipt of the telegram from William M. Price, the Democratic elector of Camberland, Md., containing what purported to be the affidavit of Robert Lindsiy, to the effect that he knew H. L. Morey say, to the effect that he knew H. L. Morey and had seen in his possession the letter which it was alleged General Garfield had written him, sent "Colonel" H. H. Hadley down to Chaberland to find Lindsay. It was at first intended to send down another impecunious Hancock Republican, but Hadley was finally selected. The movements of this messenger of the National Demogratic Committee have been pretty thoroughly traced, and some interesting developments are likely to grow out of his actions, and those of the confidential messenger of the newspaper in which the forced letter first appeared.

confidential messenger of the newspaper in which the forged letter first appeared.

Mr. Price, according to the information received by the prosecution, is a good deal stirred up by the prominence that has been given to him in the matter. He claims now that he never knew O'Brien previous to the time when the latter, as he alleges, came to him to draw up his affidavit. Believing that it was an important piece of information, he telegraphed it to the National Democratic Committee, and afterward aided in the search for Lindsay. Some portions of Mr. Price's story need corroboration. It is deemed very singular that O'Brien, alias Lindsay, should have volunteered the false information that he knew H. L. Morey and had seen him within a few months, when Morey was supposed to be in Massachusetts. It is much more likely that O'Brien was prompted by some one to come forward and to make the affidavit he did. Moreover, a considerable part of the contession

of O'Brien was withheld from the public by the prosecution, and this, it is now known, was done because certain persons were implicated, and coun-sel wished to make a thorough investigation of

various claws.

The coursel for the prosecution are working systematically and diligently. Much of the information they possess will probably not be made public until the approaching trials. They hope, however, before they are through to unit was concepted, and the various steps which have since been taken by various persons to endeavor to convince the public, both before and after the election, that it was genning. tion, that it was gennine.

REBELLING AGAINST THE LEADERS. MANY MOVEMENTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TOWARD REORGANIZATION - DISSATISFACTION

THE ONLY THING CERTAIN. Upon one point, at least, the Democrats of this city agree. It is admitted on all sides that the carty is in an unhappy condition, and badly " mixed." The union which was promised when John Kelly and The union which was promised when John Kenvano.

Colonel Fellows shook honds in the National Democratic. Then be gave the reasons for his statements, and Convention, and said that the past was to be forgotten, has only served to split up the organizations into more factions than ever before. The discust of Colone Felthe rooms of the National Democratic Committee. Committee was in session at the time, preparing the adlress to regard to the Morey letter, and a few politicians were gathered in the rear room. In glaveing around the piace Coionei Fellows sew a campaign song lying on the able entitled "Hancock is Coming." He picked it up and said, "Boys, since we try to sing this now," A mournful laugh greeted his remark, "Well," he added, "I believe if we had nominated John T Arnew for content. The Mayor would have had 60,000 majority and Hancock would not have fallen far behind him. His eye then spied a pigeon-hole in one of the desks, marked "Dead letters." Turning on his heel and post now you'd herrer put all your documents there. For my ark was considered unpleasantly faceflous.

It is the opinion of many Democrats, lenders and ers, that the condition of the party is almost irrement which has for its object a thorough reorganization of the party. These movements are springing up on all wildering to the average voter. They all have the sign teat of Hancock to the masmanarement of the Demo-eratic leaders in the local curvass; then they say some tion, and offen appoint committees to ferret out the frames; finally, they agree that the Assembly destrict organizations shall have more power and the central organizations less. They all decide to avoid the name of "nais," and protest against the right of leaders to dictate to the rank and tile. While some persons think n benefit to the party, others believe that they will either cease in a few months or will divide the party

Tanimany Hall, an acknowledged expert in such matters, is engaged in looking for colonized Republican A meeting was held last week, at which the committee was not even able to report progress. There seems to be greater dissatisfaction in the ranks of Mr. Kolly's followers than has yet been made public. Even Mr. Kally's methods, in private conversation, while they still give him their support at the meetings. They claim that it would be imprindent, at present, either to oppose the "Boss," or to have the society. Some of them are waiting, apparently only to see which of the movements toward reorganization will succeed best; then they will join it, and, if possible, become its "leading statesmen." How Tammany Hall will succeed in the fature is meeting. The annual weeding out will occur when the new General Committee is formed, and then there will be many names dropped from the rolls. It is said that Tammany will suffer this year because it will not have many new recruits. In past years after the election it has been the habit of discatisfied or rejected workers in one faction to seek consolation and enrolment in another, although they may have been litterly opposed to its principles and candidates in the canvass. The colling which rests on Join Keily owing to the defeat of the party at the last election, will keep many of these discatisfied persons from applying for admissionto Tammany Hall.

The freying Hall organization is divided into two factions at least. The trick which was played by Join Fox and some of his association in leasure from Hall for

A SOUTHERN EDITOR'S DISGUST. WHAT A SOUTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPER SAYS OF DESIGCRATIC DEFEAT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Nov. 14. - The Alberille (S.C.) Mediam has the following strong expression of its feelings over what it terms the situation:

over what it terms the situation:

Such is about the feeling of the "Solid South" to-day. Comments of newspapers show complete demoralization. The editors are at their wits ends. The political editornais have notating definite in them. A multitude of reasons are given way the Democracy failed. Some say it was John Keily, and some say that the failure to renominate Titleen is what did the diamage. Again, some maintain Radical noney did the work, and others that it was Radical fraud. About the whole matter there is one thing upon which all are agreed, and that is the fact that the Democracy has been urterly defeated. According to the latest fluores the Radicals have gained a mejority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and have flied all the offices of the General Government. They have gained everything, and the Democrats have lost every advantage they enhyped in the election four yet is and. Four yet so of inbecinity was as much as the people could stand, and, the pagines have been overthrown. They would rather the governed by a set of rasenis than by a gang of pre-entions ignoralmizes. Such, at least, was the actions and the programmes.

MISSOURI ELECTION RETURNS.

HANCOCK'S MAJORITY OVER GARFIELD AND WEAVER. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.-The Secretary of State has received official returns of the late election from all the commiss of the State and St. Louis City, which show the following result: Hancock. 208,589; Garneld, 153,587; Weaver, 35,135, Haucock's plurality, 55,002; majority, 19,867. In Tilden received 202.687. Hayes 144.398, and Conser 3.498. Tilden's pin airty, 58.289; majority, 54.791. Fotal vote of the State is 397.311, an increase over 1876 of 53.272. The vote on the State and Congressional

CHINESE IMMIGRATION OPPOSED. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 .- At the late election in the State of Nevada the question of Chinese im migration was submitted to the voters. From appearances those opposed to the coming of the Chinese pre-

THE WYOMING TERRITORY DELEGATE. CHEYENNE, W. T., Nov. 14.-Later and fuller returns show the election of M. E. Post, Demoerat, as Delegate to Congress by 150 majority.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SNOW IN VIRGINIA.

PRIERSBURG, Vs., Nov. 14.—Tue first snow of the season fell here to-day.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 14.—Charles H. Golden fell out of a wagon to-day, and failing on his head was instantly

killed.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY AND KILLED.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 14.—Henry Vinturn,
thirty-nine, was caught in machinery in the Point John
Foundry last night and was killed.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MR. BEECHER ON FORGERY.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DENOUNCED. A SERMON AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH TO YOUNG MEN

-SCATHING REVIEW OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAM-

AN HONEST MAN SHOULD NOT KEEP-AN APPEAL FOR PURITY AND A NOBLE MANHOOD, The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last

night in Plymouth Church from Proverbs xxi., 1.

A good same is rather to be chosen than great riches A good name is better than procious ointment.

The discourse occupied more than an hour and managers of the Democratic party for their attempts to blacken the character of General Garfield. Mr. Beecher said he was stirred by the Lord to speak plainly. The Democratic party had got a bad name and deserved it. He doubted closed finally with an appeal for purity, honesty and

CONCLUSION OF THE SERMON.

The value of a good name is just as eminent in regar, to parties as it is to individuals, to firms, to corporations, to States and to nations. What, when you come t the very marrow of it, is the reason that the Democratic talk plainly to-night. I don't ask what are the sources from which votes have been gathered; but why is it that, taking the country through, men of most moral feeling, most religion, most civilization, men most sound in business relations, and men who stand highest in mannoodwhat is the reason that they are steadily embodied and embatiled against that party I It is because they have no confidence in its integrity. It is because it is rotten to the very centre and core; not every man that is in it, but the thing called an organized party, which in its erecent manifesto before the work of election had becup, stuffilled itself by the amazing declaration that it renewed all its traditions and all its issues; that is to say, its base subservience to slavery, its condouting secession, its refusing to help and for liberty, its obstruction to every step of reconstruction, its blatant and persistent folly in restating all honesty in regard to carronay and money matters—these things, so many black streams, don't come from anything our a black pool at headquarters and at head-waters. It is a party that has trucked to the baser relations and passions of men.

Why is it that the Republican party, after twenty years of power, has not lost it ! It cause, in suite of many bad men in it, in spite of mistakes, in spite of corruptions engendered by long continuance in Its reputation is such that men believe it means liberty; ciety. That is its reputation, and it has gone into power of New-York is thrown out. [Laughter ! It has come into power again because the more intelligent portion of the country believes that that means the welfare of the high and of the low; of the black and of the white; of the emigrant and of the chizen. The Democratic party has got a bad name; and I Certainly not in the measures that have been taken will it be accomplished. In the conduct of this campaign we expected, on either side, a certain amount of moral fraction; and f am not here blemish. The conduct of the campaign has developed certain elements of depravity that never have been surpassed, and very seldom equalled, in this country; and is is a part of my shall never happen again. I propose, as far as oring the Word of God to bear upon this community and the population at large, to stamp the conduct that has been taking place under the official sanction of the Democratic party with such edium, that a man would sooner sleep with a rotten dead man than with that

party at the last election, will keep many of these dissentiated persons from appoing for admission to Tambady Hall.

The frong Hall organization is divided into two factions at least. The trick which was played by John Fox and some of his associates in leasing from Hall on the leasing from the least of the mean secondary in leasing from the least of the mean secondary in leasing from the least of the lea

devour, up and down among men. I have watched the progress of it. I have seen the vention at thrust that have been made at min-a mae. I believe, as pure as any other man that wake the certain as conscientions, as sentice to wake the certain as conscientions, as sentice to wake the certain as conscientions, as sentice to a senting the senting of the certain and a character that should rack him among the good men of the earth.

I am not speaking of the miserable scribblers that have songit to join his name in the fransaction of money matters. There is not a man in the whole state of Ohio dying to lay that would not be proud to cut his estate into the hands of James A. Garffell to take care of those whom he loved. Trust is unbounded in him; yet they tried to make him a miserable third and that, and to discreme him. They seem to tank that a home catach, standing men in he estimation of the whole state, standing men in he estimation of the whole the standing men in the estimation of the whole the him of the hands of James him of the him of the hands of James him of the him of the house him of the him of the